IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

### INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

Exciting Debate in the Senate on the Bill for the Admission of Kansas.

SHE DEBATE IN THE SENATE—DEPARTURE OF CON GRESSMEN FOR NEW YORK—MR. HERBERT COM MITTED TO PRISON, ETC. WASHINGTON, July 2, 1856.

Mr. Herbert was indicted for the murder of Thoma ng, and has been committed to jail to await his

despatch is dated (12 M.) has been exceedingly interest-ing, and at times quite bitter and pepsonal. Especially so was Senator Toombs' reply to Seward, and Pugh's re-My to Wade-so much so that the presiding officer calle

Douglas and his friends are determined to have vote on tis proposition before they adjourn.

Toombs will leave here to-morrow evening for New York, to address the democracy of Tammany Hall on the evening of the Fourth. A few members of Con

Gov. BELL, of Tennessee, has just got the floor and in tends to make a lengthy speech. Mr. Critter den meved to acjourn, but the democrats refused. "Mr. Seward will

# THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

Senate. WASHINGTON, July 2, 1856.

PROMES SPONTATIONS-ATTACK ON THE PRESIDENT'S VETO. The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of State, 'transmitting the original journal of dings of the Board of American Commissioners at Paris, to liquidate and audit the claims of American citizens against the French government, being for debts due them and for satisfaction, for which provision was made by a convention between the United States and France, April 30, 1803.

Mr. CLAYTON, (K. N.) of Del., said this report was made answer to a resolution submitted by him some time go. He desired to call attention to the document, because apletely refuted the ground upon which the Presiient based his veto of the French Spoilation bill. The veto rested on the assumed basis that the claims for reto rested on the assumed basis that the claims for applications were all examined and allowed under the treaty of 1803, but this document discloses the fact, that the farm this, they were excluded, for the reason that the Commissioners would have nothing to do with them. He alluded to the fact that many years since he examined the subject when it was before the Senate, being a member of the fixelect Committee of which Mr. Daniel Webster was chairman. Mr. Webster took no part in the matter. Mr. Clayton, being second on the committee, investigated the subject and reported a bill, which, contrary to the expectations of many of its friends, passed both houses by decided majorities, but unfortunately encountered the veto of President Folk. Afterwards another bill, similar to that, passed Congress, and was vetoed by President Fierce. The latter veto was not based upon the same reason as the former; and any Senator who would take the pains to examine the document now before the Senate would see that the whole foundation of Mr. Pierce's veto was anyeror in fact. He added, his sympathies were strongly in favor of these claimants, and he hoped that some measure would be adopted by which justice would be done them.

The House bill, granting the right of way to the St Sonis and Iron Mountain Railrond through the arsena and magazine on the Jefferson Barracks tract, was assert.

The bill for the admission of Kansas. The bill for the admission of Kansas, reported by the committee on Territeries, was taken up.

Mr. Wans, (nigger worshipper), of Ohio, said he stood pto advocate no new doctrine, but, the great principle fequal rights to all men, black and white. That was he doctrine of the fathers of this republic. He then flueded to the passage of the compromise measures of \$50, which were called finalty measures, and said the Compts to infringe the right of free speech, whatever dlight be the consequences. He expected the bill under consideration. In conclusion, he can their the political

the atternance of the collection of the collecti

The Chain called Mr. Pugh to order; and, proceeding with his remarks.

Mr. Fron said Mr. Wade had no right to charge him with loving sharery and hating liberty. He continued at come length sharply retoring upon Mr. Wade.

Mr. Brons, (dem.) of N. C., said it could not be disguised that there was an evident foreshadowing in Mr. Wade's remarks of a determination among the party to which the latter belonged, if they cannot succeed at the ballet box, to pull down the fair fabric of liberty consecrated by the blood and sacrifices of our forefathers. He (Mr. Biggs.) advocated the bill under consideration.

Mr. CLAYTOS (K. N.) of Del., at five o'clock said he desired to speak, but did not care about addressing only a diogen Senator; and under these circumstances he moved to addournment.

dozen Senators; and under these circumstances he moved in adjournment. The motion was negatived, The question was taken on Mr. Adams' motion to strike out the clause giving the right of sufrage to all persons who shall have flicitheir declaration of intention to become citizens of the United States, in compliance with the naturalization laws.

No quorum voting, on motion of Mr. Douglas (dem.) of Ill., the Sergeant at Arms was directed to compel the attendance of absent members.

After a pause of fitteen minutes, during which absences octasionally entered,
Mr. But., (national) of Tenn., asked whether the decree for shight assession was irrevocable, and unalterable.

Mr. Dorotas asked whother the uccess

Mr. Dorotas asked whother the uccess

Mr. Brut.—Does the Senator allude to me?

Mr. Brut.—Toes the Senator allude to me?

Mr. Brut.—I do.

Mr. Brut.—I do.

Mr. Dorotas—We heard and overhoard that it was the design to break up a quorum. Never has so much ime been given for debate as on the Kansas question. We want to end the discussion. When the bill was up on Bionday, not one Senator who is now trying to deprive the Senate of a quorum spoke, yet they complain that Chere is not time enough allowed for debate.

Mr. Brut.—I do not stand here to defend or explain the tendency of Senators. I asked a civil question, and a par-

the Senate of a quorum spoke, yet they complain that Occre is not time enough allowed for debate.

Mr. Bril:—I do not stand here to defend or explain the conduct of Senators. I asked a civil question, and a partisament ray one.

The Chair said the debate was out of order.

Mr. Bril:—I have nothing unfair to disguise. I am anxious this bill should pass, but with some modification.

Mr. Dotolas, a quorum now being in attendance, again called for a vote on Mr. Adams' ameadment, which was adopted, the vote being as follows:—

Yeas—Messra Adams, Bayard, Bell of Teun... Biggs, Brodebad, Brown, Clay, Clayton, Collamor, Crittendon, Fessenden, Flepatrick, Foot, Foster, Geyer, Hunter, Ferson, Maltory, Mason, Reid, Thompson of Ky., Yules—22.

Nara—Messra Allen, Rigler, Builer, Bright, Cass, Dodge, Dougles, Evans, Jones of lows. Pugh, Sewaad, Slideli, Toomba, Weller, Wilson, Wight—16.

Mr. Wilson, (Rigger worshipper) of Mass., moved to sirike out all after the enacting clause in the bill and incert, "all acts passed by the Legislature of Kansas, or any assembly acting as such, be, and the same are hereby, abrogated and dec ared vois and of no effect."

Mr. Chriteners, K. K. N.) of Ky., said it seemed to him that some explanation was required. Was the remedy for the disturbances in Kansas complete and entire?

Mr. Wilson replied that in his judgment the bill was to make Kansas a slave State. The report just made to the House shows that there were forty nine hundred Missourians forced on the people of that Territory, and that it was the Legislature, which passed inhuman and unchristian enactments, that occasioned all the trouble. His propositions as designed as a preliminary to other legislation to protect the people in their rights and punish all violations of the laws of the country.

Mr. Weller, (dem.) of Cal.—The proposition is to repeal all laws and settle the dispute by physical force.

Mr. Toms, (national) of Ga.—That's a good way. Nobody objects to that.

Mr. Seware, (nigger worthipper) of New York, said he would wit

Mr. Teoms (interrupting)—On the higher law.
Mr. Fewer (continuing)—They who stand there are outlining) - They who stand there are

Mr. Toomss—I think so when you get on the high rlaw.

Mr. Chittender regretted exceedingly to hear Mr. Seward say that the day of compromise had gone i. The form of the bill might not be altogether satisfactory. The form of the bill might not be altogether satisfactory. The protein of the bill might not be altogether satisfactory. The proposition of Mr. Wilson would increase, to a boundless extent, the existing evils. He (Mr. Crittendon) would compromise to the last moment of time, provided they could preserve the original principles on which the government was erected. The present crisis demanded of every Senator serious and solemn consideration. He earnestly appealed to gentlemen to come forward in a liberal spirit, and do justice to all sections of the country. He almost despaired when those from whom he had expected so much seemed disposed to do so little.

Mr. CLATTOR said he had served long in public life, but never, from the first day that he entered this hall, had he believed the country in as much danger as now. His desire was to ofter gentlemen on both sides compromise. Alas! this day they had heard a word dear to the American statesman treated with levity. They had been told that the time for compromise was passed. If so the period of duration of this republic is gone. The constitution of the United States was a compromise. If we have arrived at the determination that we will never compromise again, we might as well throw our constitution to the winds. In a spirit of compromise, he had introduced a bill to abregate all laws in Kansas manifestly unjust, including those regulating elections, requiring an oath to support the fugitive slave law and abridging the liberty of speech and the press. He explained his proposition, and predicted that if the bill now pending should become a law, the application of Kansas for admission as a State into the Union next session, would produce an excitement greatly exceeding the ruy and violence of 1820. He preferred that Kansas should undergo pupilage before her admis

He preferred that Kansas should undergo pupilage before her admission as a State.

Mr. Hazk said, one objection he had to the bill was, that he was not willing to entrust its execution to the present executive, in whom he had not the slightest confidence. If the Senator from Kentucky had such a high opinion of compremises—that they will come with healing on their wings to the whole nation—if such is his belief as to what compromises will do, why, was it not the first dictate of patriotism, prudence and justice to see what the effect will be of restoring the great compromise of 1820. He believed with Mr. Crittenden, that these were perilous times.

Mr. Tooms believed that Mr. Seward and his coadjutors wanted grievances of discord and nothing but revo-

as the best measure for restoring peace and order in Kansas.

Mr. Wilson would say to Mr. Crittenden, that if this bill should pass it will not meet the object general state of the peace of the last six months, and make kansas a slave State. The Senator from New York was rudely assailed because he declared his opposition to compromise on the question of slavery, in which the North had always been defrauded and cheated. Freemen from the North have been driven out of that Territory—have been ordered out by you.

Mr. Caltiender—Not me.

Mr. Wilson—I will say the masters of Kansas and the masters of this administration—the border rullians of Missouri, the near who conquered the ferritory—and the men who govern at the other end of the avonue of they do not govern here. He defended the free State movements in regard to Kansas. He said, among other things—Withdraw Governor Shannon, and send there an honest sober and competent man to execute the laws. What he told the Senste on the 18th of January last had come to pass. Governor Shannon has made evel war, and here the regard they not down the Territory tell.

applying to him the term of jubilant Senator? (Laughter.)
Mr. Wilson explained, that he referred to the excutant
tone in which Mr. Bigler spoke yestering of Mr. Buchau
an heing elected to the Presidency, while he invited the
Senator from Kentucky (Thompson) to get into the boat
hefore it was 1000.

in not wait any more of that man's control in Kau is the paining bits repeated.

Mr. Crayron meintained that the Missouri compro-was an theometitational provision originally, and qui-the authority of Madison, not heretofore presented to

was an threen-intuitional provision originally, and quoten the authority of Madison, not heretofore presented to the Senate.

Mr. TRUMELL (nigger worshipper) of Ill., said that many features of the bill met his approbation. It contained, as an assumption of power, that Congress had the right to covern the Territories, and repudiated squatter sovereignty. There was no such thing as sovereignty and self government in the Territory, and he was glad the Committee on Territories had at last come to this conclusion. In condemning the affairs of Kansas, he said there was no such thing as constructive treason, and yet the leaders of the free state party are in prison under this trumped up charge. The officers there are acting out the designs of the men who invaded the Territory. He then gave his objections to the bill, saying if it should pass it would not give peace to Kansas.

He hoped his torgue might cleave to the roof of his mouth and his right hand forget its cunning, if he ever voted for the aomission into the Union of a State upon which slavery had been forced by fraud and violence. Never, so help him God! and he did not believe the people of the country would. Two things must be done to give peace—exclude slavery from Kansas while a Territory and give the people a fair election, and if they establish slavery their achisish all edious and infamous laws. It was now midnight.

Mr. Brit, of Tenn., said every gentleman who had leeked into the question must know that this agitation of Kansas as a State into the Union. If he had the power he would crush this hydra headed monster at once, so it should not go into the Presidential election. The bill pending meets the case too promptly. The time is too short for its execution. During the turbulence of the Presidential election the measure was not likely to give statisfaction to the country. He did not believe that any measure could be adopted that would give entire satisfaction to the country. He did not believe that any measure could be adopted that would give entire s

sembly.

Two o'Clock, A. M.

At half-past twelve o'clock Mr. Chitrashas moved for an adjournment, but Mr. Douglas and others on his side of the questien, who had been regaling in private rooms, came in and voted down the motion, by ayes 9, noes 22,

States into the Uni n in connection with the slavery question.

Thirty five Minutes Past Two o'Clock, A. M.

Mr. Johnson said it was a late hour, and the same might have been said two hours ago. (Laughter.) If they could have a moment of silence amidst this profound sighing and deep breathing (laughter) he trusted the Senate would come to a vote.

Mr. Seward said, generally a session lasted three or four hours, but the present ression had already occupied fourteen. He would say to Mr. Crittenden he was not against all compromises, but against a compromise involving moral right, political justice, or high political expediency. By no act of his should any man be held or kept in slavery. On this he could not compromise.

Mr. Seward is still speaking.

The prospects are that the session will continue till daylight, as the majority are evidently determined to vote on the bill before adjournment.

Mr. Seward advocated his bill for the admission of Kansas with the Topeka constitution.

Mr. Swand arocates and a sea with the Topeka constitution.
Mr. Ram replied to Mr. Seward's remarks relative to slavery, saying that when a majority of the people of the North become prepared to enforce the doctrine declared by Mr. Seward, this Union cannot last one hour longer. [There is no prospect at present for a vote on the bill for bours to come. ]

### House of Representatives. WASHINGTON, July 2, 1856.

FIRST ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. CAMPRILL, of Ohio, asked leave to offer a resolution changing the daily hour of meeting of the House from 12 to 11 o'clock. Mr. Jones, of Tenn., objected, unless the time for the

adjournment of Congress was first fixed.

Mr. Girenes—No bargains.

Mr. Hersio... (dom.) of Al., moved to take up the sense's adjou nucent resolution.

Mr. Mattreson and others ob), cted.

THE MAJORITY KANS.

The reading of the roport of the Committee was resumed, and on it, being completed, Mr. CAMPIELL, of Ohio, moved that further reading of the documents be dispensed with.

Mesars. Florence, Houston, Craige, A. "y insisted Quitman and Bowie, at different times several by insisted on the reading of the documents.

The Spraken decided that any member had a particle of have read documents which were to be referred.

printed.

Mr. Coss, (dem.) of Ga., appealed to his friends not insist upon that, as several days would thus be consumed and no good purpose accomplished. His appeal was successful.

Troubles in Italy-Danish Sound Dues Paid

for Boston, where she will be due about 8 o'clock on Thursday morning. She may possibly reach there in season for her mails to be in New York by 5 P. M. on that

The Morning Post's correspondent writes from Vienna that Marshal Radetzky has communicated from Lombardy with his government, stating that if certain symptoms of excitement continued in the Lombardo-Venetian provinces ceived by the French government, which is very haughty and independent." On the 15th the King of Sardinia distributed the English Crimean medal to his troops at Turin with military ceremonies.

DENMARK.

The treaty of commerce between Denmark and the United States expired on the 14th of June. On the 17t the American vessel, Sarah Bryant, Capt. Jefferson, arrived, bound from Cronstadt to New York, with a cargo of Russian produce. She paid the Sound dues, but under

The Russian government is turning attention to its American territory. An imperial decree notifies that, to administration of fleets and harbors therein is to be by a Russian American Company, to sail next month fo he Russian American territory. The expedition is of the convey the expedition.

The papers say that it appears now set train, to speak of, will be obtained from Russia this sea on, and hundreds of vessels in the Black Sea, which had gone there in anticipation of meeting cargoes, may

ment by the Emperor, to consult respecting the rumored military expedition in Asia.

The latest advices from St. Petersburg state that in consequence of the dearness of provisions in the Crimes, and the sickness which prevails there, a decree has been issued prohibiting all persons not inhabitants, from land-

THE EAST. vious to that day, Lord Gough invested Marshal Pelissier and the English generals with the Order of the Bath. The ceremony took place in a shed erected at head quarters, which was decorated with the national flags.

# inklava would be cleared by the 15th of June.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION (Vt.), July 2, 1856.
At the mass State Convention of the people of Vermont, Governor, Ryland Fletcher, of Cavendish: for Lieutenant Governor, James M. Slade, of Middlebury; for Treasurer, Convention of the American party, at Montpeller, a few weeks ago. Wm. C. Bradley, of Westminster, and Iaw rence Brainard, of St. Albans, were chosen Electors at and resolutions adopted endorsing Fremont and Dayton. The Convention was highly respectable in numbers and

LOUISVILLE, July 2, 1858.

An American mass meeting was held here last night reat enthusiasm was manifested. The meeting was the largest of the kind ever held here. Garrett Davis was

# The American Organ in Boston

Borron, July 2, 1856. The Daily Bee, the Boston organ heretofore of the Fillmore wing of the American party, will to-morrow head its columns with the names of Fremont and Johnson—

## The Straight Whige of Massachusetis.

The Whig State Central Committee, in session at the American House to day, voted to call a State Convention of the whigs of Massachneetts, to be held in Boston, or the 3d of September next, and in the meantime to issue an address to the people. Hon. R. C. Winthrop, Geo. S. Hilliard, Esq., Judge Warren, Hon. Seth Sprague, George F. Curtis, Esq., Hon. Geo. Lout. and others spoke before the committee, all urging the necessity of keeping th whic party intact in the present crisis, and advising a paign, so far as the expression of any preference for can didates is concerned.

# phia. Philadelphia, July 2-10 P. M.

ng was held on Independence square to-night. Four stands were erected for speakers, at the principal which Henry White, Esq., presided, and John P. Sander-son, David Paul Brown, and John Carlisle, of Virginia, ddressed the multitude. George W. Read, William Powers, and others, spoke at the other stands.

## Large Fire at Cambridgeport, Mass.

Bosrox, July 2, 1856. About midnight a fire broke out in Cambridgeport, dec quantity of lumber. Their loss is about \$40,000. The segar factory of Mr. Howlett, were also destroyed. Two fire engines were burned. All of the firemen escaped with difficulty, some of them being driven overboard. No lives were lost.

Brutal Assault on the District Attorney

New Orleans.

New Orleans.

New Oneans, July 1, 1856.

The late Postmaster Kendail yesterday committed a arsault on Mr. McKay, the District Attorney, for som thing connected with the recent trial of Kendail for marobbery. The assault was particularly brutal, and thinguries of Mr. McKay are serious. Mr. Kendail has becarrected.

# Boston Weekly Bank Statement. Bostos, July 1, 1856. The following are the footings of our weekly battement for the past week, compared with those of t

eek previous:—  apital stock  cans and discounts.  pecie  mount due from other banks  eposits  proulation	. 52,231,000 . 3,780,500 . 4,977,000 . 15,722,900	June 30. \$31,960,000 52,337,000 3,641,900 6,065,000 5,505,900 15,452,400 6,629,000
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1). Cunard steamship America sailed at noon to da

to hundred and twenty four passengers for Live
exercises for Halifax. She takes out \$1,079,0

Burning of the Steame, Anawan. BAUDHORN, July 2, 1856. The steamer Anawan, with a carge of one b. undred and

wenty tons of freight, was burned at Wheeling wa' on

Movements of Southern Steamers ARRIVAL OF THE JAMES ADGER AT CHARLESTO

CHARLESTON, July 1, 1856. The United States mail steamship James Adger, from w York, arrived here Tuesday morning, at 6 o'clock. ARRIVAL OF THE KNOXVILLE AT SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, July I, 1856.
The Di, ited States mail steamship Knoxville, from Ne
York, arriv, ed here this morning.

Pullangaria, July 2, 1855.

Policy and July 2, 1855.

Policy 8; Reading Rail road, 46½; Long Island, 14; Morris Canal, 14½; Pennsylvana Railroad, 47.

road, 40%; 10.02 island, 14; Morris Canal, 14%; Penn sylvana Railroad, 47.

Buyrato, July 2—6 P. M.

Flour—Market firmer, with a good demand for good grades. Sales 2,000 bbls. at 24 50 for common Michigan 35 75 for extra acund do.; 35 75 a 86 for choke southert ohio; 86 12 a 86 50 for extra do. and Canadian, and 36 for extra Wissonsin. Wheat wanted. Good parcels it light supply. Sales 9,000 bushels at 31 for inferior rec Indiana; 51 37 for white Canadian; 51 20 bid for Milwan kie club, and 31 12 for Chicago spring. Corn opened ac kively. Sales 66,000 bushels at 41c. a 41%c., in store and 42c. delivered. Prices closed after receipt of Canada's news, at 45c. Cats firm at 33c. Rye dull. Whiskey 25c. Canal freights unchanged. Receipts for the 24 hours ut to noon to day :—3,072 bbls. flour; 35,325 bushels corn. Canal exports, 42,881 bushels wheat, 25,109 bushels corn.

Oswsco, July 2—5 1 m.

Wheat—Market steady, with a good speculative and milling demand. Sales 24,000 bushels white Canadian a' \$1 50 for fair descriptions. Corn dull. Sales 3,00 bushels at 43c. Lake imports to-day—600 bbls. flour 4,000 bushels wheat. Canal exports—1,200 bbls. flour 62,500 bushels wheat; 22,000 bushels corn; 3,100 bushel

Wheat firm, with an upward tendency. Sales at \$1 0 Shipments to Ogdensburg, 8,000 bushels. Corn advance Ic. Sales at 480. Shipments to Buffalo, 72,500 bushel and to Kingston, 13,500 bushels. Pork firm.

WASHINGTON, June 30, 1856. Policy of the New York Hards and Softs-Great Anxiety Tactics not Very Successful—A Stuffing Ballot Box Made to Order for New York—Reminiscences of a City Carpenter—Wasthe "Little Joker" Used?—The Patent Bill—Sound Dues—Calrinet Making Already.

Since the adjournment of the Cincinnati Convention several of the prominent leaders of the New York soits have visited as city; and some are here now, trying to find out how far they may expect support, should they continue to throw embarrassments in the way of a union of the democratic party. Ex-Governor Seymour will return to New York, with his mind satisfied on this point, having been assured that the democracy of the Union ly the fault of the softs, as they were advised to the course adopted by them recently, through John W. Forney, who being supposed to speak for Mr. Buchanan

mocracy of the Union, since their true character was shown to be free sotlers, and unsound on the Nebraska question up to January last, and their refusal to vote for Mr. Buchatan until their ballots were of no coasestart went in for his nomination, has taken away from this faction the little support and confidence which i formerly had in this city.

almost reduced to a certainty, he can charge its loss to the interference of John W. Forney, who commands the to the men at the Pewter Mug.

There is a New York carpenter in this city who asserts scription of the one used in California for illegal electioneering purposes. The person who ordered it belongto one of the lower wards of your city, is a fighting cha racter, and always in the employ of some party during an election. The carpenter has no doubt now of the purposes for which this box was to be used, though ignorant of the fact until reading the particulars of the recent election frames in California. A closer examination of election frames in California. A closer examination of the basic bex, and more attention to the character of the person into whose hands the same are entrusted during elections, night obty ate many difficulties, which give rise to suppicion of frand and four play. The extraordinary text was exhibited at the chase of a late Senatorial election in your copy, where one ward hold back its returns until those of air the others comprising the district, had been heard from, and to elect the person now holoing the seat of Senator, it was necessary that a recanvass of the ward holoing back should be had. This was accordingly one, but the result not proving sail factory, a third took place, when the required majority was obtained.

This well known circumstance would almost induce belief that a duplicate of the California box had been used on that occasion. The same ward had openly declared its ability to give any majority which would be found necessary to elect its man, and this was afterwards done, as has been shown. Was the box made by this New York carpenter used on that occasion? The question above can do no harm. When frauds of startling magnitude are daily finding their way before the public, a simple suggestion or inquiry may produce its benefits when made for the good of the community.

The Fatent bill is dead for this session, as there is no disposition in either house to meddle with it. A new bill is talked of, which will remove the difficulties that stand in the way, and threaten defeat to the scheme of the Senate, as reported by General Junes.

From a despatch received, the Banish government has come to the conclusion that the United States after all was only in ton with her, and that no difficulties that stay only in ton with her, and that no difficulties can be passed to the scheme of the senate, as reported by General Junes.

# City Intelligence. RELIEF TO THE SUPPERENS PROM THE INUNDATION IN FRANCE—MEETING OF THE AMERICAN COMMITTEE. The American Committee appointed at a meeting of the

rench residents on Saturday last, to co-operate with them n extending relief to the sufferers from the inundation in France, met at the Mayor's office yesterday afternoon in France, met at the Mayor's office yesterday afternoon. Fernando Wood was appointed chairman of the committee, and Joseph Fowler, Secretary. The committee was increased by ppointments by the Chairman of about thirty memoers, and a resolution was passed inviting the Chamber of Commerce to act in concert with said committee. It was also decided to send a member of the committee. It was also decided to send a member of the committee. The committee meet again to day, in conjunction with a committee from the Chamber of Commerce, when definite measures will be adopted to carry out the objects contemplated.

Calmarios or the Fourith of July.—A final meeting of the committees of the Aldermen and Committees are

of the committees of the Aldermen and Councilmen, appointed to arrange for the celebration of the Fourth of July, was held yesterday afternoon. As at previous meetings, but one Alderman was present. The committee appointed at the last meeting to engage music for the different Parks in which it had been agreed to have fire-works, and the erection of platforms for the musicians, reported having engaged an adequate number of bands, and negotiated for the erection of platforms for their oc-cupancy. It was stated that now everything was in reactines to commemorate in a bandor becoming the city the Fourth. There was some leaghing at the keeping aloof of the majority of the Aldermen committee, and ex-pression of conviction that the rocket explosions, cannon bootning and general firework gyrations that would take place on the evening of the Fourth in the leading parks of the city, would convince the members of the Aldermen committee that they could not postpone the Fourth. The Aldermen meanwhile has they will not sign the bills to pay the expense of the casbration.

Salioss in the Mexican Wax.—A meeting is to be held in the Shakspere Hotel this evening, for the purpose of

in the Shakspere Hotel this evening, for the purpose of petitioning Congress to make the same donation to the sailors who served in the Gulf during the Mexican war ar those who fought on the Pacific coast received for their services, which was, we believe, 160 acres of land and three months' pay. All the hard fighting during that war was done by the vessels in the Gulf of Mexico, and the bounty is more deserved in this case than in that of the lacific ceast sailors. If Congress should pass the bounty, care should be taken that poor Jack is not swindied by the land arresultents.

THE FORSTH OF JULY ON THE HUBBON RIVER RAILSOND.

ALLING IN OF REED STREET WHARF—THIETY LIVES SUPPOSED TO BE LOST—TERRIBLE EXCITEMENT— NAMES OF SOME OF THE RECOVERED AND MISS-

of the most awful and heart-rending calamities that we have ever been called upon to record, occurred last evening, about 8 o'clock, at Reed street wharf. Over a hundred persons, men women and children, had. at an early our in the evening, gathered together upon the what f, to enjoy the cool and refreshing breezes from the Pelawa e, and while thus congregated the pier sus taining the wh. urf fell with a tremendous crash, which

was distinctly be and at the distance of several squares. In an instant not k. ss than a hundred persons were precipitated into the water others were otherwise seriously injured. It is believed hat in consequence of this la 

lost one child.

Police officer Short lost a sister and one child.

Miss Short, residing in Lancaster street, belo

was lost. A small child, daughter of Mrs. Woodward, residing in the same vicinity, was drowned. Hannah Rhuedoliar and two children, Lancaster street,

same vicinity, were lost.

Miss Mary McMann, daughter of Edward McMann, is Mr. McMann, in his efforts to save his own child and

Mr. McMann, in his efforts to save his own child and several others, had several of his ribs broken.

A boy, residing in Jarvis street, whose name we could not learn, is also among the missing.

It will thus be seen that the names of fifteen persons are reported among the missing, and others, whose names we could not learn, are supposed to be lost.

Frederick Frementer, residing in Rye street, was seriously, if not fatally, ingired. A young lady residing in Reed street, near the reene of the disaster, was taken from the water in an unconscious condition.

John P. Owens and Henry Sharpleigh rescued Jacob Pallas and two ladies from the water in a state of insensibility.

John P. Owens and Henry Sharpleigh rescued Jacob Pallas and two ladles from the water in a state of insensibility.

Samuel Cook, it is said, had a small child seated upon the wharf at the time of this melancholy occurrence. They were both precipitated into the water and through his own child, but that of another's.

It is beyond doubt that this is one of the most serious clamities that has ever occurred within the limits of our city, if, perhaps, we except the burning of the ill-fated stramboat William Pens, which occurred but a short distance on the river belaware from this very spot, a few years since, or the burning of the New Jersey. The scene of the calamity was ore of sad affliction to the relatives of those who had been lost, and who are anxiously awaitir g the reception of their remains.

Every thoroughlare leading to the scene of the occurrence was througed, not only with an excited populace, but with anxious inquirers after dear and kindred friends. Scarcely any light was placed upon the dock, and it was changerous to persons to never towards the water. Members of the Shiffler Hose Company came upon the ground with torcher, and proposed to render every assistance in their power to those engaged in the landable task of recovering the bodies of the unfortunate victims.

A number of silicted mothers weeging in the bitterness of their hearts, thronged the streets, and it was, indeed, a sad spectacle to witness the manifestation of their great bereavement. Their sobs sent angulah to all hearts, and the efforts of some to comfort them by assuring them that their children would certainly be found, proved not only useless, but seemed to increase rather than diminish their sorrow.

Many rumors are affoat as to the probable cause of this accident—the most reliable of which, is one which attributes it to the Beavy weight of a massive pair of shears, placed upon the wharf for the purpose of rading vessels, to undergo repairs. The wharf is leased by Messrs. Merrick & Sons.

Messrs, Merrick & Sons.

LATER.

The excitement at the scene of the disaster up to this time, 2 o clock A. M., is unabated. The place is in almost total darkness, while thousands are endeavoring to rescue the bodies.

Mr. Burten and child reside in Jarvis street—father bas is injured about the head.

Three more bodies have just been recovered—numer cus boats and parties are still engaged in grappling.

(From the Bulletin, July 2.)

At an early hour last evening the old district of Southwark was thrown into an intense state of excitement by an accident that impened at fleed street wharf, by which a great number of persons were precipitated into the water, and several were drowned.

The secare of the disaster was at Reed street wharf, he first below the Navy Yard. This wharf extended out about two hundred feedfrom the main land, and it was built in three sections. Town we have the ward to the second of the second out when the first below the Navy Yard.

first below the Navy Yard. This wharf extended out about two hundred teetfrom the main land, and it was built in three sections. Tuese sections were joined together by bridges that spanned the situicos between the afterent divisions. The pier thus formed, running so faints the river, was very pleasant as a place of resort after sundown, and it was a k-vorite lounge for the people residing in the vicinity to spens, the evenags auring the hot weather we have just passed through.

About six o'clock last evening, one of the braces of the pier gave way, and it was secured with ropes, nothing more being thought about it at the time. About even and a half o'clock the outer and the centre sections and the bridge that connected them gave way together with a mest tremendous crash, precipitating a great number of persons into the river and forming a scene that baffies description. About one hundred feet of the joir was involved in the crash, and it is believed that nearly, if not quite, two hundred persons, principally women and children, were upon the portions that gave way.

pler was involved in the crash, and it is believed that hearily, if not quite, two hundred persons, principally women and children, were upon the portions that gave way.

To add to the terrible character of the disaster, a very large and heavy pair of sheers that were used for hoisting heavy weights, and that stood upon the outer section, fell over among the struggling mass of people, but we are assured that no person was struck by them. The sections were filled in with coal ashes and other rubbish, and when the mass gave way those in this midst of the wreck were not only entangled with the crashing limbers, but they were buried beneath the mass of rubbish that poured into the chasm into which they were precipitated. The tide was down at the time, but not withstanding this fact, there were twenty-seven feet of water at the extremity of the pier.

We give below descriptions of the scene taken down from the lips of those who were eye witnesses of the dreadful event, and we will not duplicate their thrilling accounts. Those who were not so much involved in the wreck as to be helpless, exerted themselves to the utmost to succor the poor creatures who were struggling in the water. Boats were put out from the shore as quickly as possible, and the boats of the United States receiving ship Union, that lay within a few rods of the scene, were specially manned, and performed good service in the words of humanity. A great number of persons were rescued in this way, and it is believed that none were lost except such as were entangled in the timbers, or, to use the words of an actor in the scene, "who were swallowed up in the earth?" with which the wharves were filled in.

The excitement that followed the dreadful event can scancely be described. The news of the disaster, which was much exaggerated, few like wildfire through the lower part of the city, and thousands of persons througed to the scene. The wailing of those whose friends were missing was heart rending, while the auxious inquiries and anguished faces of persons

certainly dead. The names are as follows-MESENG.

Harriet Rhinedollar, aged 17 years.

John Bills, aged 10 years.

John Bills, aged 10 years.

Ann S. Nickles, aged 8 years.

Mary McMann, ared 6 years.

Jehn Harrison, aged 5 years.

Helzabeth Harrison, aged 5 years.

Wilson Wolverton, aged 5 years.

Wilson Wolverton, aged 5 years.

Hester Short, aged 16 years.

Surah Elizabeth Wooters, aged 65 years.

On the above, two bedies have been reco

John Bills was the son of Jeremiah Bils, living at No. 15 Marion.

Mary McMann, was the daughter of Edward McMann, mondeer, living in Front street, below Wharton. Mr. McMann had a son and daughter with him on the pier at the time of the crash. Himself and son were both badly hert and the daughter was lost.

Hester Short was a sister of police officer Short. She had been sick for some time, and had left her home at Lancaster street, for the purpose of getting frosh air, she was accompanied by her nioce, Sarah Wooters. Both of them were drowned.

Miss Rhimedollar was the daughter of Samuel Rhimedol lar, living at No. 30 Lancaster street. She was a member of the Wharton street Mchodis, Episcopal church. The Harrison children were nieces of Miss Rhimedollar. Their lather is at precent at Norfolk, where he is engaged as a frems non board the United States surveying vessel Walker. Mrs. Harrison, upon hearing the droadful intelligence of the loss of the children and her sister, was dreadfully agisted, and she gave birth to twins soon afterwards. She is greatly excited this morning, and strong fears are entertained for her recovery. There are five persons lost from the two adjoining houses, Nos. 28 and 28 Lancaster street.

Lancaster street.
The parents of young Wolverton reside in Jarvis street,

Personal Intelligence.

Mr. E. K. Collins and family, of this city, were in Gleve

ARRIVALS.

At the Clarenden—G B Cumming, Mrs G B Cumming, twe children and two servants, Savannah, Mr and Mrs Affred Hotmead, Washington, Miss Berrien, Miss Kate Hunter Berrien, Savannah, Mr and Mrs Satterthwaite, London; Ellis Baker, Albany, Marshal Wood, John M Ready, Jr, Providence, L Masters, Miss Irving, Virginia.

At the Stevens House—E C Doran and lady, US N; C); G Loomis, US A; Col J I, Smith, Old Point Comfort; Hon J A Thomas, New Orleans, Dr E Williamson, Philadelphia; R r C Moroteau, Rev P Rosier, Toronto.

F G Leeslard, W Lighthourn, C Peniston, Mrs Benj A W lams and daughter.

From Charleston, in the steamship Nashville—W Stevens Hutchison, Miss E G Chaffee, Mrs Hitchison, Miss E K Kinlock, Miss M Kinlock, Grady.

Master G Chaffee, Miss M Cushanan, Miss M H Job Chaffee, Mast M H Job Chaffee, Miss M Cushanan, Miss M H Job Chaffee, Hart, C B Punnam, D A Ambler, & B Ambler, B Grady.

Hath, S P Punnam, D A Ambler, & B Ambler, B Hath, S H Job Chaffee, Miss M Ganon, Miss A Reminson, Mrs H Job Chaffee, Miss N Ganon, Miss A Reminson, Mrs Stewart, E D, Vidi, Miss N Ganon, Miss A Reminson, Mrs Stewart, E D, Wid, Miss N Ganon, Miss A Reminson, Mrs Stewart, E D, Wid, Miss N Ganon, Miss A Reminson, Mrs Centre, Tent and Schildren, S Geswening, Le Len, Mrs Dr P Pereth, "S Mrs Howard, Miss Cocke: Col Stow, Len, Mrs Dr P Pereth, "S Strauss, Miss E Paul, J P Plonglia and child, C Borrana, J H Toby, Miss M Heppingtall, M Norten, Miss McWilliams, A "Iss Hail, J Morchead, J S Palm Mrs Chartrand, J Lamb, Mis L Begarty, Miss M T Meachal Mrs Chartrand, J Lamb, Mis L Begarty, Miss M T Meachal Mrs Chartrand, J Lamb, Mis L Begarty, Miss M T Meachal Mrs Chartrand, J Lamb, Mis L Begarty, Miss M T Meachal Mrs Chartrand, J Lamb, Mis L Begarty, Miss M T Meachal Mrs Chartrand, J Lamb, Mis L Begarty, Miss M T Meachal Mrs Chartrand, J Lamb, Mis Lead, Mrs Penel, Misses Emel, R M Cunnainghan, "C Pratt, L Jones, G Cooper, G B Hunter, M Manning—" and S0 in the steerage: From Savannah, in steamship Aug. "Laws, J W Steep.

For Charleston, in the steamship Nashville—John P redy, B P Chapp, Joseph W Smith, Dr S C Pointer, J Gentre, Thomas Gavin, Jr., James W Thompson, J W Thomas B Porter, Beary Smith and lady, Miss Clinton— Messext Lucreus.-List of letters adverti

A Good Inga. -Some of the musical people about town are getting up a benefit concert for Palme, who built the first Italian Opera House in the United States, and lost a large fortune by so doing. Palmo was once a celebrated cook, and his restaurant was the Delmonico's of other concert advertised elsewhere is for the purpose of giving him material aid. It ought to be eminently successful

# The beneficiary is eminently deserving.

Your paper of yesterday morning contains a statement of an affray in which I am alleged to have been a parti The allegation is false in every particular, and I rely upon your sense of justice for a publication of this disclaimer. Permit me to state the facts as they occurred. At an early hour on Monday morning I called at the Grand House, in company with several friends, to have breakfast. Whilst there a fracas ensued between a man totally unconnected with us, and several persons who were incidentally designated as "returned Californians." With that quarrel no person in my company interfered, and the mention of Mr. Mulligan's name in that connection is incorrect. This can be certified by affidavit. I am inclined to believe that your reporters have been misiced by some "would-be martyrs," but I decidedly object to their attainment of an apotheosis at my expense. You stated, additionally, that I was expelled from California by the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco. As I have not been in that city for several years, I request you will grant me the benefit of an alibit. Respectfully.

JAMES HUGHES. The allegation is false in every particular, and I rely upon

A National Convention of segar makers was entered upon yesterday, at 10 A. M., at Union Hall, No. 163 lowery. There was a large and respectable and comprising delegates from eight States. Mr. John G. Woodruff was chosen temporary Chairman, and in taking the chair briefly announced the objects of the Convention, which he declared to be to equalize prices among the and particularly to oppose the bill of Senator Jones, offered in the Senate of the United States. He added that this

in the Senate of the United States. He added that this was the first National Convention they had ever held. A State Convention of New York had been held in Syracuse in May, 1854.

A Committee on Organization was appointed, and reported as the permanent officers of the Convention—For President, George Zimmerman, of Maryland; Vice Presidents, George Vaille, of New York, and H. Kirby, of Waterford, New Jersey; Secretaries, David Bitters, of Pennsylvania, and George Boas, of Louisiana.

The meeting, after some miscellaneous business, adjourned to this morning, at 10 A. M., at the same place, when it was announced that the subject of tarriff upon tobacco would be discussed.

The Turf.

Wednesday, July 2.—Match \$2,000; mile heats; bost three in five, in harness. J. D. McMann named b. m. flora Temple; received forfeit. S. McLaughlin named bik. g. Lancet; paid forfeit. Same day—Trot for the proceeds of the track; mile heats; best three in five, in har-

1 1 1 McLaughin named b. m. Flora Temple. . . . . 1 1 1 McLaughin named bik. g. Lancet . . . . . 2 2 2 1 Time, 2:30/4—2:30—2:29.

The Braman Slave Case.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT.

Before George W. Morton, Eaq.

July 2.—In the matter of the United States vs. Joseph
Pedro De Cunha.—In the judgment of the Commissioner,
there is probable cause shown to believe that the defendant, as supercargo of the Braman, aided or abetted the owners of the brig in fitting out or otherwise repairing the versel with intent to employ the said vessel in the slave trace, or husness contrary to the true intent and remaining of the 'ct of Congress aforesaid. Wherefore, I cheere the deferdant to be committed on said charge, in the left of the left of the Second to Deputer to court and the left of the left of the Second to Deputer to court and